4:Graidanzev--169-170 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 171, 217, 346, 563

"Let us now consider briefly other cultural institutions in Taiwan. Below we give the data on libraries in Japan and in Taiwan.

Libraries in Japan and in Taiwan, 1936

	Japan	Taiwan
Number of Libraries	4,730	86
Books	12,647,973	369,961
Readers	24,124,344	886,084
Readers per year per capita of population	0.34	0.16

Source: Dainippon teikoku nenkan.

The libraries in Japan are not visited very often—on the average only one out of three persons visits a library once a year—but in Taiwan only one out of six persons finds his way to a library once during the year. There is nothing astonishing [170] in this when we recall that there are only eighty-six libraries for a country with a population of six millions; it means that only the cities, where the Japanese are concentrated, are supplied with them."

873 In 1954, there were 23 provincial and private vocational schools which provided teaching staffs and facilities for some 10,000 people, mostly factory workers and farmers, and gave classes in vocational education for periods ranging from 2 to 12 months. In the same year, there were also 418 vocational classes, most of private organization, of which 213 taught the fundamentals of tailoring, 39 taught English, 30 taught typewriting, and 30 accounting.

Active promotion of social education by the government is worthy of mention. The provincial Department of Education has built four social education halls in Hsinchu, Changhua, Tainan, and Taitung, which are used for counseling and teaching in all fields of social education. These education halls are often used for concerts, movies, and social meetings of various kinds. Audio-visual aids are now widely used in teaching, and local governments are ordered to set aside a certain portion of their budgets for this purpose. A radio network for educational purposes, reaching the entire island, is now in operation. (See chapter on Propaganda and Public Information.)

•217 With the exception of those located in various schools, the following are the most important libraries and museums on the island: The National Central Library with 120,000 volumes, located at the Botanic Garden, Taipei; two provincial libraries, at Taipei and Taichung, and 15 hsien and municipal libraries at Taipei, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Keelung, Hsinchu, Yilan, Taoyuan, Taichung, Changhua, Chiayi, Pingtung, Hualien, Penghu, Miaoli, and Nantou. These seventeen

217 libraries have a total of 46,187 books in European languages, 241, 574 in Chinese, and 240,603 in Japanese.

874 The provincial Department of Education also maintains two trade schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind at Taipei and Tainan. These schools provide free education in trades such as woodworking, barbering, shoemaking, massaging, etc., and can accommodate 436 students, principally children.

658 Special attention has been given to fine arts education in order to encourage the aesthetic aspirations of the people. The Ministry of Education recently established for this task the Committee for Fine Arts Education and the Committee for Research and Improvement of Chinese Opera. New plays are being written and concerts, art exhibitions, and other cultural events are provided under the committees' promotion.

III. ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

A. Content and Character of the Role

87

In Formosa, the government has general control over the supervision, educational policies, and organization of schools at all levels.

The Executive Yuan, in its proposal of an administrative program to the Legislative Yuan in March 1952, set its educational objectives as follows: "that in order to meet the needs of time...